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Recall Text Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, August 03, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

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DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L19	l16 and l6	1	L19
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L6	interleave$ same modulat$	4731	L6

L5	L2 same network same telephone	41	L5
L4	L3 same l2	14	L4
L3	(local adj1 area adj1 network) or lan	120360	L3
L2	non-dedicated	775	L2
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	non-dedicated	655	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L13: Entry 24 of 27 File: USPT Jul 2, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5533019 A
TITLE: Packet data in an analog cellular radiotelephone system

Detailed Description Text (8):
When a data transfer is set up, MDS 5 determines whether the transfer is to be packet-switched, circuit-switched or via a hybrid data channel. If a circuit-switched data connection is to be set up, MDS 5 negotiates with BSC 35 for assignment of a traffic channel for communication with CDPD transceiver 34. If the transfer is to be CDPD packet-switched, MDS 5 will search for a forward channel having a datastream, and register and commence packet transmission upon receipt of appropriate idle bits. BSC 35 determines channel assignment, including e.g., whether CDPD transceiver 34 is assigned for use with a dedicated or non-dedicated channel. Finally, if a hybrid data channel is desired, MDS 5 again negotiates with BSC 35 for assignment of a traffic channel for communication with CDPD transceiver 34. Unlike a circuit-switched data connection, however, a hybrid data channel does not establish a circuit between MDS 5 and the end user since connectionless protocols are preferably used. One skilled in the art will recognize that more than one channel or transceiver may be assigned to handle data transmissions, and, as long as multiple data-capable transceivers are installed, the system may be designed to flexibly assign one or more data channels, whether circuit-packet-switched or hybrid, dedicated or non-dedicated, etc. depending on factors such as the demand for voice and data channels, and the relative priority given to voice and data traffic.

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L13: Entry 2 of 27 File: USPT Apr 13, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6721805 B1
TITLE: Providing shared-medium multiple access capability in point-to-point communications

CLAIMS:

11. A system as recited in claim 10, wherein said response packets include MAC management data used for the management of a non-dedicated communication link connecting the attachment to the access point device to enable sharing the commonly shared transmission medium.

13. A system as recited in claim 12, wherein said command data packets further include MAC management data used for the management of the non-dedicated communication link.

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L4: Entry 2 of 14 File: USPT Feb 11, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6519326 B1
TITLE: Telephone voice-ringing using a transmitted voice announcement

Detailed Description Text (4):
The calling party's PC 105 is interconnected to the called party's PC 155 through integrated services network 120. Network 120 is a publicly accessible network that provides connectivity for a wide variety of users and for a wide variety of uses. As such, network 120 is not merely a private, internal local area network that utilizes dedicated cabling to interconnect all users. Rather, network 120 is a publicly accessible network, or non-dedicated communications medium, one example of which is the Internet. Through network 120, PC 105 is able to communicate with PC 155.

L12: Entry 3 of 9 File: USPT Jul 29, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6601209 B1
TITLE: System and method for reliable data transmission over fading internet communication channels

Brief Summary Text (11):
The present invention comprises a system and communication technique for IP transmission of compressed video (MPEG) that provides reliable data transmission over fading wireless Internet communication channels. The invented system includes a transmitting device and a receiving device that communicate with each other over the wireless Internet. The transmitting device includes a video encoder, an encapsulator circuit, a Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) link coding circuit, a Reed-Solomon (RS) link coding circuit, an interleaver circuit, and a modulator. The receiving device includes a video decoder, a decapsulator circuit, a BCH link decoding circuit, an RS link decoding circuit, a de-interleaver circuit, and a demodulator. The transmitting device transmits MPEG video data using IP over the wireless Internet to the receiving device.

Detailed Description Text (2):
Referring to FIG. 1, the inventive system 10 comprises a transmitting device 12 and a receiving device 14 in communication with each other via a communication channel 16 that experiences bursts of errors and periods of fading. Preferably, channel 16 comprises the wireless Internet. The transmitting device 12 comprises a video encoder circuit 18 in communication with an encapsulator circuit 19. The encapsulator circuit 19 transfers data to a Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) link coding circuit 20, which in turn provides data to a Reed-Solomon (RS) link coding circuit 21. The RS link coding circuit 21 is connected to an interleaver circuit 22 that, in turn provides interleaved data to a modulator 24. The modulator 24 then transmits data over the communication channel 16 to the receiving device 14. The receiving device 14 comprises a video decoder circuit 34, a de-capsulator circuit 35, a BCH link decoding circuit 36, an RS link decoding circuit 37, a de-interleaver circuit 38, and a demodulator circuit 40. The demodulator 40 receives data from channel 16. The de-interleaver circuit 38 receives data from the demodulator 40 and transmits de-interleaved data to the RS link decoding circuit 37. The RS link decoding circuit 37 transmits data to the BCH link decoding circuit 36, and the BCH link decoding circuit 36 provides error-corrected data to the decapsulator circuit 35, which, in turn, provides data to the video decoder circuit 34.

Detailed Description Text (6):
As the modulator 24 receives the interleaved data from the interleaver 22, the modulator 24 converts the interleaved digital data to analog data that is capable of being transmitted over wireless Internet communication channels, as is well-known in the art. The modulator 24 then transfers the interleaved and modulated data to communication channel 16.

L17: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jan 13, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6678740 B1
TITLE: Process carried out by a gateway in a home network to receive video-on-demand and other requested programs and services

Detailed Description Text (25):
Typically, wideband internet access IP packets will be encapsulated into Ethernet packets by gateway or cable/DSL modem 28 and addressed to the PC 110 or PC 452. The network interface card (not shown) of PC 110 or PC 452 receives the Ethernet packets and strips off the Ethernet headers and passes the IP packets up through the IP protocol stack to the application that requested them. If the application has IP packets to send back out to the internet through the headend, the packets are generated in the application and sent down to the network interface card. The NIC encapsulates them into Ethernet packets and transmits them to gateway or cable/DSL modem 28. The gateway/modem 28 then takes these packets and transmits them to the headend via data path 118 and whatever upstream data path 12 is being used using whatever form of multiplexing and modulation is being used. For example, if gateway/modem 28 is a cable modem and the upstream data path 12 is hybrid fiber coax, then the IP packets are disassembled and interleaved, Trellis encoded, code division multiplexed onto whatever logical channels are assigned to cable modem 28 and QAM modulated onto the RF carrier being used to frequency division multiplex the upstream data from the downstream data. At the headend cherrypicker, a cable modem receives the upstream signals from cable modem 28 and recovers the IP packets in conventional manner and routs the IP packets out to the internet over data path 15 to a server or router at the headend coupled to the internet. The server is a file management system which functions to receive input video and/or multimedia or other files from providers, store these files with descriptor information about them, keep track of sessions, serve the data files out on links to the cherrypicker, and handle requests for files from the cherrypicker motherboard.

Detailed Description Text (35):
After determining which peripheral requested the recovered MPEG and IP packets and other packets encoding the requested program(s) and/or service(s), the recovered packets are encapsulated into Ethernet or other LAN packets. These LAN packets are addressed to the peripheral that requested them and driven onto the LANs 218 and 220. Note that in the embodiments of FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, the gateways may be coupled to the peripherals by individual dedicated coaxial cables, twisted pairs, Cat 5 wires, phone lines or power lines or a wireless connection using various technologies currently available. For example, instead of a shared media network like 218, or in addition to this network, individual connections or alternative networks such as power line or telephone line or wireless networks symbolized by lines 694, 696, 698 and 700 may be used. Specifically, lines 694, 696, 698 and 700 may represent Home PNA telephone line networks which may have only one (or more) peripherals attached thereto, or Category 5 LAN droplines with only one (or more) peripherals attached thereto, or power line networks each having one or more peripherals attached thereto offered by Inari or Itran or Intellon to save the expense of rewiring the home to add a network. In addition, the connection from the gateway to each peripheral may be by a wireless network such as those offered by Blue Tooth or specified in the 802.11 standard. In addition, the drop lines 694

etc. may each be a separate, dedicated coaxial line or twisted pair. The gateways 20 and 30 in FIG. 1 and 214 in FIG. 2 and 308 in FIG. 3 will each have a plurality of individual line driver modules which can be coupled to the gateway backplane. Each module is designed to drive a different type of network connection or dedicated line. All these line driver modules receive IP packets from the routing process in accordance with whatever peripherals are coupled to each line and drive them onto the particular type of media the driver is designed to drive using whatever protocol the particular line requires. Line driver circuits for each of the dedicated and shared media types identified above are known. Driver modules for indivual coaxial cables that were previously installed in a home to distribute CATV signals simply include multiplexers to transmit FDMA separated upstream and downstream logical channels in the bandwidth not used by the analog CATV signal.

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L16: Entry 8 of 70 File: USPT Jan 13, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6678740 B1
TITLE: Process carried out by a gateway in a home network to receive video-on-demand and other requested programs and services

Detailed Description Text (35):
After determining which peripheral requested the recovered MPEG and IP packets and other packets encoding the requested program(s) and/or service(s), the recovered packets are encapsulated into Ethernet or other LAN packets. These LAN packets are addressed to the peripheral that requested them and driven onto the LANs 218 and 220. Note that in the embodiments of FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, the gateways may be coupled to the peripherals by individual dedicated coaxial cables, twisted pairs, Cat 5 wires, phone lines or power lines or a wireless connection using various technologies currently available. For example, instead of a shared media network like 218, or in addition to this network, individual connections or alternative networks such as power line or telephone line or wireless networks symbolized by lines 694, 696, 698 and 700 may be used. Specifically, lines 694, 696, 698 and 700 may represent Home PNA telephone line networks which may have only one (or more) peripherals attached thereto, or Category 5 LAN droplines with only one (or more) peripherals attached thereto, or power line networks each having one or more peripherals attached thereto offered by Inari or Itran or Intellon to save the expense of rewiring the home to add a network. In addition, the connection from the gateway to each peripheral may be by a wireless network such as those offered by Blue Tooth or specified in the 802.11 standard. In addition, the drop lines 694 etc. may each be a separate, dedicated coaxial line or twisted pair. The gateways 20 and 30 in FIG. 1 and 214 in FIG. 2 and 308 in FIG. 3 will each have a plurality of individual line driver modules which can be coupled to the gateway backplane. Each module is designed to drive a different type of network connection or dedicated line. All these line driver modules receive IP packets from the routing process in accordance with whatever peripherals are coupled to each line and drive them onto the particular type of media the driver is designed to drive using whatever protocol the particular line requires. Line driver circuits for each of the dedicated and shared media types identified above are known. Driver modules for indivual coaxial cables that were previously installed in a home to distribute CATV signals simply include multiplexers to transmit FDMA separated upstream and downstream logical channels in the bandwidth not used by the analog CATV signal.